

MINUTES OF REGULAR MEETING  
SUGAR CITY COUNCIL  
THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 2019

Presiding: Mayor Dave Ogden  
Meeting Convened at 6:30 p.m.  
Prayer: Sid Purser  
Pledge of Allegiance

Present: Mayor David D. Ogden; Clerk-Treasurer Wendy McLaughlin; Councilors Brent Barrus, Sid Purser, and Connie Fogle; City Attorney Dylan Anderson; Planning and Zoning Chair Dave Thompson; PSI Waste Systems Manager Jeremy Harris; Attorney Michael W. Brown for the “Heavy User Water Fee” discussion; Old Farm Estates Developer Jeff Lerwill; Silverwood Apartment Owner Drew Menlove; Citizens Timothy Frogue and Bert McLaughlin.

**WELCOME:**

Mayor Ogden welcomed the new council and congratulated them on their appointment from Governor Brad Little. The mayor’s appointment for the fourth empty council seat will be presented at the first council meeting in July for the council’s consent. The council assignments and elections will be done then. Mayor Ogden announced he intends to run in the November election for another term.

**MINUTES:** Mayor Ogden asked if there were any corrections to the minutes of the regular meeting held on Thursday, May 23, 2019. Each councilmember had a copy of the minutes prior to the meeting. It was moved by Councilman Barrus and seconded by Councilwoman Fogle to accept the minutes; motion carried.

**RECONCILIATION REPORTS:** The council asked general questions to clarify items on the bank statements and financial reports.

Wendy presented the May reconciliation reports for the General Fund. It was moved by Councilwoman Fogle and seconded by Councilman Purser to accept the May reconciliation reports for the General Fund; motion carried.

Wendy presented the May reconciliation reports for the Utility Fund. It was moved by Councilman Barrus and seconded by Councilman Purser to accept the May reconciliation reports for the Utility Fund; motion carried.

Wendy presented the current bills in the amount of \$68,430.54. It was moved by Councilman Barrus and seconded by Councilwoman Fogle to pay the current bills, together with all regular June bills; motion carried.

It was noted that the mayor is working on a circuit breaker (a program that will help low income residents who qualify) with their utility payments.

**COUNCIL ASSIGNMENTS:** No report. (see “Welcome” above).

**BRUCE KING ATTORNEY FEES:** The city has met its obligation on the settlement agreement and is ready to pay \$35,000 of King’s attorney fees once the paperwork to dismiss is filed with the court.

**PLANNING AND ZONING REPORT:** Dave Thompson reported on the following items:

**Bradshaw Property Special Use and Zone Change Report:** The Findings of Fact will be presented to the council as soon as the legal descriptions are completed.

**Old Farm Estates Cottage Homes Planned Unit Development and Townhomes:** Planning and Zoning set four public hearings on 25 June 2019 for two townhome developments known as Old Farm and Targhee and two cottage home developments known as Sugar Ridge and Sugar Meadows.

**City Code 9-1-3 & 9-1-4:** The commission will continue to work on the code for planning and zoning.

**PSI WASTE SYSTEMS:** Jeremy of PSI Waste Systems asked if there were any events coming up that they could help with or sponsor or any individuals they could help.

**BRADSHAW SPECIAL USE PERMIT AND ZONE CHANGE FINDINGS OF FACT:**  
No report

**STREET CODE:** The council adopted a new street code that addresses industry standards for streets, curbs and gutters, and storm water management. The new code will benefit developers as well.

Ordinance No. 338\_2019 was introduced by title only by Councilman Barrus entitled:

**“A NEW ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE MODIFICATIONS TO BRING CITY CODE INTO COMPLIANCE WITH INDUSTRY STANDARDS ON STREETS SIDEWALKS, CURBS, AND GUTTERS, AND ADD STORM WATER MANAGEMENT.”**

It was moved by Councilman Barrus and seconded by Councilwoman Fogle to waive reading of the ordinance on three different days and to place it upon its final passage. Thereupon the clerk called roll upon the motion.

Those voting aye: Councilors Barrus, Purser, and Fogle  
Those voting nay: None

Thereupon, the mayor declared that the motion, having been passed by not less than two-thirds of the council, had been duly carried. It was moved by Councilman Barrus and seconded by Councilman Purser to adopt this ordinance. Thereupon, the clerk called roll upon the motion.

Those voting aye: Councilors Barrus, Purser, and Fogle  
Those voting nay: None

Ordinance No. 338\_2019 was thereupon declared by the mayor to have been duly passed by not less than two-thirds of the council. The clerk will publish Ordinance No 338\_2019 in summary or full immediately in at least one issue of the *Standard Journal*, a newspaper published in the city of Rexburg, Madison County, Idaho.

**HEAVY WATER USER FEE:** The council adopted the water table intended for businesses that do not fit in the current Equivalent User Rate Schedule and are heavy water users. The mayor

explained that the city is only interested in replacement costs to the system and understands that at some point the scale of diminishing returns may apply. A customer could be paying more than his share as shown with the turf farm. Pipe size shows a more accurate fit for heavy water users (see attachment #1 for pipe capacity). The council will determine “heavy water users” on a case by case basis.

**RESOLUTION NO. 2019-2 (Approve the Modified Equivalent Residential Unit (ERU) for Heavy Water Users** – Resolution No. 2019-2 was presented to the council by title only.

**MOTION:** It was moved by Councilman Barrus and seconded by Councilman Purser to adopt the modified ERU schedule for heavy water users. Thereupon the clerk called roll upon the motion:

Those voting aye: Councilors Barrus, Purser, and Fogle

Those voting nay: None

A copy of said resolution is attached hereto marked “Attachment #2.”

**OPEN MEETING LAW:** City Attorney Dylan Anderson answered questions from the council about open meeting law violations. He explained that outside communication between council members or residents on items before the council can be cured by disclosure. The mayor will continue to provide training at council meetings for the new members.

**2019/20 BUDGET REVIEW:** The council will review the proposed budget over the next few weeks and council meetings. A tentative budget will be set 8 August and adopted after a public hearing on 22 August. The mayor asked them to consider Sugar City’s future commercial base and what they would like to see.

**MAYOR’S REPORTS:** Reported by Councilman Barrus:

**Water System Report:** The tank and well are complete. The well house is in progress with an August completion date. All bids have come in under budget. However, the project has taken longer than anticipated.

**2019 AIC Annual Conference – June 19-21 – Boise:** Mayor Ogden and Councilman Barrus plan to attend. The new council will be trained in-house for now and take opportunity for local training sessions next spring and Boise in June of 2020 when the budget allows.

**4<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> of July Parade Participation:** The council will participate in both parades.

**Sugar Days:** Vendors and sponsors are encouraged. Sugar Days will be held 27 July in conjunction with the Community Breakfast on Pioneer Day.

**Flood Plain:** The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has agreed to consider the area’s 2010 flood statistics that could take 2/3 of city back out of the flood plain and will cost \$19,000 for the city’s share of the cost. The county and city will take measures to mitigate flood areas such as building up river banks and etc which the government will help fund.

**City Wide Clean-up:** The city will consider using extra dumpsters for the semi-annual city wide clean-ups since it saves the city about \$6,000 over gathering the garbage and hauling it away.

## **DEPARTMENT REPORTS:**

**COUNCILMAN BARRUS:**

**Teton Dam Marathon:** The marathon was a success with 900 plus runners and over 400 runners coming through Sugar City. High School students volunteered to man the runner stations. Mayor Ogden thanked Brent for his willingness to step up and take on the extra responsibilities while the council was being put together.

**COUNCILMAN PURSER:** No report.

**COUNCILWOMAN FOGLE:** No report

Meeting adjourned at 9:20 p.m.

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor Dave Ogden

Attested: \_\_\_\_\_  
Wendy McLaughlin, Clerk-Treasurer



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»Pipe Size Chart«



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"If there be any among us who [disagree], let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it." Thomas Jefferson, March 4, 1801

**Clear PVC & Acrylic Pipe**   **Sch 40 White PVC Plumbing Pipe**   **Sch 80 Gray PVC Plumbing Pipe**   **Furniture Grade Glossy White Pipe**   **PVC CTS CPVC Pipe**   **Thinwall PVC Pipe**   **Metric PVC Pipe**

**Water Flow Chart #1** The chart below takes into consideration the potential damage from hydraulic hammer (shock) and noise considerations due to excessive fluid velocity. For more detailed information [click here for our pipe selection based on pipe size and flow requirement Nomograph](#). You can flow more than what is shown in the chart (see **Chart #2** below) however, you may run into problems if you do.

**IMPORTANT:** The flow ratings in the charts below are for Rigid PVC Pipe. Reduce flow by 3% (Multiply by .97) for flow going through Flexible PVC Pipe.

Sch 40 Pipe Size	ID (range)	OD	Assume Gravity to Low Pressure. About 6f/s flow velocity, also suction side of pump		Assume Average Pressure. (20-100PSI) About 12f/s flow velocity		Assume "High Pressure" PEAK flow. About 18f/s flow velocity*	
			GPM (with minimal pressure loss & noise)	GPH (with minimal pressure loss & noise)	GPM (with minimal pressure loss & noise)	GPH (with minimal pressure loss & noise)	GPM (with significant pressure loss & noise)	GPH (with significant pressure loss & noise)
1/2"	.50-.60"	.85"	7 gpm	420 gph	14 gpm	840 gph	21 gpm	1,260 gph
3/4"	.75-.85"	1.06"	11 gpm	660 gph	23 gpm	1,410 gph	36 gpm	2,160 gph
1"	1.00-1.03"	1.33"	16 gpm	960 gph	37 gpm	2,220 gph	58 gpm	3,510 gph
1.25"	1.25-1.36"	1.67"	25 gpm	1,500 gph	62 gpm	3,750 gph	100 gpm	5,940 gph
1.5"	1.50-1.60"	1.90"	35 gpm	2100 gph	81 gpm	4,830 gph	126 gpm	7,560 gph
2"	1.95-2.05"	2.38"	55 gpm	3300 gph	127 gpm	7,650 gph	200 gpm	12,000 gph
2.5"	2.35-2.45"	2.89"	80 gpm	4800 gph	190 gpm	11,400 gph	300 gpm	17,550 gph
3"	2.90-3.05"	3.50"	140 gpm	8400 gph	273 gpm	16,350 gph	425 gpm	25,650 gph
4"	3.85-3.95"	4.50"	240 gpm	14,400 gph	480 gpm	28,800 gph	700 gpm	42,000 gph
5"	4.95-5.05"	5.563"	380 gpm	22,800 gph	750 gpm	45,000 gph	1100 gpm	66,000 gph
6"	5.85-5.95"	6.61"	550 gpm	33,000 gph	1100 gpm	66,000 gph	1700 gpm	102,000 gph
8"	7.96"	8.625"	950 gpm	57,000 gph	1900 gpm	114,000 gph	2800 gpm	168,000 gph

## GPM/GPH Flow based on PVC Pipe Size

There are now 3 charts and one formula on this page showing water flow through a pipe. These 3 charts come from 3 different sources, and they all are just general guidelines. and should not be relied on as a precise source for information or as a substitute for engineering. The data between them does vary. In the chart to the left is a general guideline for how much liquid a pipe of specific size can flow in GPM (Gallons Per Minute) & GPH (Gallons Per Hour.) There are three columns. (Well there are really six, but each column is shown in Gallons per minute, and then again as Gallons per Hour.) The first set of columns would be the minimum you would expect for the pipe size shown using nothing but gravity in a low head pressure situation to power the flow. The 2nd set of columns show what you can expect using an average pump with a pressure from 20 to 100psi. The 3rd set of columns is the maximum flow based on maximum recommended velocity of the liquid in the pipe. You may exceed this, but you will have to contend with excessive noise and exceedingly high inertial impacts. (I.e. Possible system failure due to hydraulic hammer effects.) This is a very general guide and is subject to many variables. Pressure, noise allowance, bends, fittings, viscosity, etc. affect how much liquid will flow through a pipe of given size. If you can accept more noise and have higher pressure, you can pump more at the risk of system failure. If you have a lot of bends and fittings you will flow less. The flow rates shown should not produce unacceptable noise, however, many variables affect noise, so this is no guarantee that the system will be noiseless. Sometimes experimentation is the only sure way to know if a system will be noisy or not. The flow rates shown are for water, with viscosity of 1. Higher viscosity liquids will flow less, lower viscosity liquids may flow more. You can use the Hazen-Williams equation below to calculate the exact flow loss through a pipe.

### Pipe Size vs Flow Nomograph

The nomograph (link above) allows you visually see the effect of pipe size and flow rates. You can click on the link and print it out to make it more usable to you. You should size your pipe so that your flow

## Water Flow Chart #2

Here is a set of data predicting the amount of flow through an **orifice** based on pressure on one side of the **orifice**. Note: This is through an **orifice**, not a pipe. Adding pipe and fittings will drop this flow significantly. In other words, this would be the theoretical maximum amount of water through a **hole** based on the pressure above it. The table above is more "real world" information.

Pressure	Flow in GPM through a hole diameter measured in inches							
PSI	1"	1.25"	1.5"	2"	2.5"	3"	4"	5"
20	26	47	76	161	290	468	997	2895
30	32	58	94	200	360	582	1240	3603
40	38	68	110	234	421	680	1449	4209
50	43	77	124	264	475	767	1635	4748
60	47	85	137	291	524	846	1804	5239
75	53	95	153	329	591	955	2035	5910
100	62	112	180	384	690	1115	2377	6904
125	70	126	203	433	779	1258	2681	7788
150	77	139	224	478	859	1388	2958	8593
200	90	162	262	558	1004	1621	3455	10038

velocity stays in the green or yellow range. The green range is safest, most efficient and will produce little to no noise. Flow velocities in the yellow range may be noisy and have additional back pressure. Flow velocities in the red are not recommended because of the risk of hydraulic shock and pipe/fitting/joint & pump failure.

Note: Back pressure (restriction) is exponentially dependent on flow velocity. For example in a 1" pipe going from a flow velocity of 2 ft/sect (about 5gpm) to a flow velocity of 3.86 ft/sec (about 10gpm) will increase back pressure by 300%. Going to a flow velocity of 7.71ft/sec (about 20gpm) will increase back pressure by 1300%!

These figures are for straight pipe only! The effect of putting direction changes in will compound the back pressure even more and could even result in failure of the system or burning up the pump. You will never be hurt by going to a bigger pipe and will gain by using less electricity due to a more efficient system which may offset the initial price difference for the larger pipe.

Find your flow in the first column (GPM) and then select the pipe size you want in the second column (pipe, ID in inches.) Draw a straight line between them all the way to the last column. If the line ends up in the green you are good. If it ends in the yellow or red, increase the pipe size until your line ends in the green (best) or yellow (just okay) area.

## Water Flow Chart #3

This chart predicts how much flow you will get across a stainless metal ball valve of the diameter & length specified with a 1PSI pressure drop from one side of the valve assuming about 100psi on one side of the valve.

Size (ID, inches)	Length (inches)	Flow (GPM)
1/2	4.25	26
3/4	4.62	50
1	5.00	94
1-1/2	6.50	260
2	7.00	480
2-1/2	7.50	750
3	8.00	1300
4	9.00	2300
6	15.50	5400

Note: The data is for water through the valve only, and does not take into account the rest of the system. It does not give flow velocity, so there is some question as to the applicability of the data. The data comes from a book for industrial piping and probably assumes a massive pump, high flow velocities and metallic pipes. (Ie, where water hammer and noise are less of a concern than with PVC pipe.) As always, "you mileage may vary."

## Friction Loss Further Detailed Information

If you really want to get technical and calculate the exact friction loss through PVC and CPVC pipe you can use the Hazen-Williams equation as expressed below for water:

$$f = 0.2083 (100/c)^{1.852} q^{1.852} / d_h^{4.8655}$$

where

$f$  = friction head loss in feet of water per 100 feet of pipe ( $ft_{h20}/100$  ft pipe)

$q$  = volume flow (gal/min)

$d_h$  = inside diameter (inches)

$c$  = a constant for internal pipe roughness. 150 is the commonly accepted value for PVC and CPVC pipe.

You can also print out and use the **Nomograph** courtesy of Plastics Pipe Institute, a division of The Society of The Plastics Industry. (Note: You normally want to keep your flow velocity under 12 feet per second for 4" and under and 5 feet/second for 5" and above to avoid hydraulic shock.)

What about fittings? How do they effect flow? See our **Friction loss due to pvc pipe fittings** chart.

Compared to other materials on construction for pipe, thermo-plastic pipe smoothness remains relatively constant throughout its service life.

If you are flowing something other than water, you'll have to adjust the formula for the viscosity of the liquid you are flowing.

Note: One of the benefits of using **Flexible PVC pipe** is being able to make long gradual bends instead of using fittings which will allow more flow with less noise, less back pressure, and less load on the pump. **In other words, a more efficient system!**

**The City of Sugar City, Idaho**

**Resolution No.: 2019 - 2**

**“A Resolution to Approve the Modified Equivalent Residential Unit (ERU) Calculator Recommended for the Purposes of Assessing Water and Sewer Fees in the City of Sugar City.”**

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WHEREAS, the Council of the City of Sugar City, Idaho desires to approve the Modified Equivalent Residential Unit (ERU) calculator, which calculator is attached to this resolution, for the purposes of assessing water and sewer fees in the City of Sugar City;

WHEREAS, the ERU calculator has been recommended by Forsgren Associates, Inc. (engineer) for use with the water and sewer rates;

WHEREAS, the Council of the City of Sugar City, Idaho believes that this adjustment is acceptable and will provide a basis for moving forward with the anticipated growth and diversity in the city, especially as it relates to large water and sewer users;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SUGAR CITY, AS FOLLOWS:

The City Council of the City of Sugar City, Idaho hereby approves the attached ERU calculator for purposes of assessing water and sewer fees in the City of Sugar City, and since the only change to the prior calculator is for the large users, it will apply to last year's rates as well as this year.

PASSED by the Council of the City of Sugar City on this 13<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2019

APPROVED by the Mayor of the City of Sugar City on this 13<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2019.

(SEAL)

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David D. Ogden,  
Mayor

ATTEST:

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Wendy McLaughlin,  
City Clerk - Treasurer

**POTABLE WATER RATE STUDY  
ERU CALCULATOR**

**Client:** City of Sugar City  
**Contact:** Mayor Dave Ogden  
**Street Address:** 10 E Center Street  
**City, State, Zip:** Sugar City, ID 83448  
**Phone No.:** 208-356-7561



EIRWWA ERU SCHEDULE AND ERU CALCULATOR					
USER TYPE	DESCRIPTOR	EVALUATION UNIT	NUMBER OF UNITS	EQUIVALENT UNIT ERU	CALCULATED EQUIVALENT UNITS ERU
<b>Residential Dwelling</b>					
Single Family Home		Single Home	434	1.000	434
Mobile Home		Single Mobile Home		1.000	1
Multi-plex Unit		Single Living Unit		1.000	1
Apartment		Single Apartment	16	1.000	16
<b>Commercial Residential</b> Minimum of 1 ERU Rounded Down if Decimal is Below 0.25 and Rounded Up if Above 0.25					
Hotel		Room		0.250	0
Motel		Room		0.250	0
Motel/Hotel with Kitchenette		Room		0.500	0
Boarding /Rooming House/Bed & Breakfast		Home		1.000	1
plus Bed Space		Bed space		0.250	0
<b>Institutional</b> Minimum of 1 ERU Rounded Down if Decimal is Below 0.25 and Rounded Up if Above 0.25					
Church/Assembly Hall/ Meeting House	no Kitchen/Food Serving Area	Seat	1200	0.010	12
Church/Assembly Hall/ Meeting House	with Kitchen/Food Serving Area	Seat		0.020	0
Clinic/Massage/Spa		Establishment		1.000	1
Number of Rooms <sup>(a)</sup>		Room		0.100	0
Extended Care Center/Nursing or Rest Home		Bed space		0.330	0
Daycare Facility <sup>(b)</sup>		Child/Student Capacity		0.050	0
Firehouse	with Kitchen	Facility	1	0.500	0
School	with Cafeteria and Gym	Student Capacity	1893	0.050	95
School	With Cafeteria only	Student Capacity		0.033	0
School	No Cafeteria or Gym	Student Capacity	100	0.025	3
<b>Food Service</b> Minimum of 1 ERU Rounded Down if Decimal is Below 0.25 and Rounded Up if Above 0.25					
Restaurant - with Seating		Seating Capacity		0.100	0
Restaurant - Fast Food (paper plates and cups)		Seating Capacity	40	0.050	2
Restaurant - Drive Thru Only		Establishment		2.000	0
Banquet Room/Dining Hall		Seating Capacity		0.017	0
<b>Commercial</b> Minimum of 1 ERU Rounded Down if Decimal is Below 0.25 and Rounded Up if Above 0.25					
Service Station/Convenience Store	No Public Restroom	Establishment		1.000	0
Service Station/Convenience Store	with Public Restroom	Each Restroom	1	1.500	2
	with Food Preparation Facilities	Additive category		1.000	0
Bowling Alley		Lane		0.400	0
Barber/Beauty Shop		Seat	4	0.330	2
Laundry Self Service		Washer		0.250	0
Public Transportation Terminal		Restroom		1.500	0
Garage or Maintenance Shop		Service Bay		0.250	0
Car Wash		Bay	1	3.125	3
Car Wash	Recycle System	Adjust Based on Manufacturer Info		2.500	0
Grocery Store		Establishment		1.000	0
plus Butcher Shop		Establishment		2.000	0
plus Public Rest Room		Each Restroom		1.500	0
Shopping Center/Mall (No food or laundry)	Addition to Individual shop category	Parking Space		0.004	0
plus Public Rest Room		Each Restroom		1.500	0
Retail Store <sup>(c)</sup>		Establishment (up to 25,000 sq ft)	1	1.000	1
Fitness Center/Club		Each Restroom	1	1.500	2
plus Showers		Each Shower		0.500	0
Warehouse (Dry Goods)		25 Employees		1.000	0
plus Showers		Shower		0.500	0
Contracted Services		25 Employees	2	1.000	1
plus Showers		Shower		0.500	0
Offices		25 Employees	11	1.000	11
Factory/Dry Goods Manufacturer		25 Employees	1	1.000	1
plus Showers		Shower		0.500	0
plus Cafeteria		Establishment		1.000	0
<b>Recreational and Public Service</b> Minimum of 1 ERU Rounded Down if Decimal is Below 0.25 and Rounded Up if Above 0.25					
Fairground (peak day attendance)		Person		0.007	0
Trailer Camp	RV Hookup	Space		0.400	0
Campground	Toilet/no Shower	Space		0.200	0
Campground	Toilet and Shower	Space		0.330	0
RV Facility	Dump Station	Station (Engineer Review Recom.)		5.000	0
Swimming Pool		Person Capacity		0.040	0
Rest Area	Toilets	Person Capacity		0.025	0
Rest Area	Toilets & Showers	Person Capacity		0.100	0
Public Rest Room		Each Restroom		1.500	0
<b>Industrial / Misc. Category<sup>(d)</sup></b> Minimum of 1 ERU Rounded Down if Decimal is Below 0.25 and Rounded Up if Above 0.25					
Proposed Water User	Meter Size	ERU Equivalent			
	1.5		4	4.00	4
<b>TOTAL CALCULATED ERU VALUE</b>					<b>589</b>

(a) Due to rounding in the calculations, all employees will round up when the decimal is at 0.24 (6 employees)

(b) Minimum of 1 ERU assessed if a stand-alone business. If daycare facility is a private in-home facility, then residence is assessed 1 ERU and the minimum ERU does not apply. Additional ERUs are assessed starting at 6 children/students/employees. Please note that the worksheet will assess 1 ERU at below 6 children/students/employees - If this is the case, ERU = 0; at 6 children/students/employees and above follow the worksheet calculation.

(c) If retail store has a public restroom, then add below in "Recreational and Public Service Section." If over 25,000 sq ft, submit business plan for ERU determination by City

(d) Industrial / Misc. Category

If in the opinion of the City a water user should be serviced by a meter that is 1.5 inch diameter or larger, the user rate shall be established as follows:

The water user shall submit a proposed service and meter size and projected peak and average water demand for the proposed facility.

The City will review the proposed water demand and proposed service and meter size and determine the required meter size for the facility.

Water rate will be charged based on the ERU equivalent for a given meter size as shown below.

Meter Size (inch)	ERU Equivalent
1.5	4
2	7
3	16
4	28